

Inside Today's Kernel

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The Kentucky KERNEL

University of Kentucky

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LEXINGTON, KY., TUESDAY, JAN. 17, 1967

Eight Pages

Meeting Called On Rights

The Faculty Council of the University Senate has scheduled a special Senate meeting at 4 p.m. Jan. 30 to continue discussion on a report concerning student rights and discipline.

The meeting was requested by W. Garrett Flickinger, chairman of the Senate Advisory Committee for Student Affairs.

During the past 11 months the committee has examined the University-student relationship in the area of discipline and has produced a 27-page report of existing procedures and recommendations for change.

The Senate began discussion of the committee's report Jan. 9, and passed a first portion outlining the role of the University as a landlord.

However, a lengthy discussion on another portion, "The University as a Community of Scholars," delayed any further action at that meeting. This section, called the most important part of the proposals, deals with the definition of offenses and the mechanisms to handle them.

If adopted by the Senate, the committee's recommendations will be sent to UK President John W. Oswald and the Board of Trustees for final approval.



LAWRENCE TARPEY

Non-violence: Tarpey Cites Two Views

Dr. Lawrence Tarpey discussed non-violence as a "radical philosophy of life" Monday night and outlined two major views of it: that of Mohandas Gandhi and that of Christ.

Over 100 people came to the first of seven seminars on non-violence.

Tarpey is one of 10 faculty members of an unofficial University committee on Peace Education and Research, whose stated goal is "finding non-violent resolutions to social con-

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Study Finds Protestors Affluent

By DAVID L. AIKEN

The Collegiate Press Service

CHICAGO, Ill. — Students most likely to be active in student protests are those whose parents raised them permissively, and who have the affluence to ignore conventional worries about jobs and status, according to a recent study by a University of Chicago sociologist.

In a study of "the roots of student protest," Richard Flacks, assistant professor of sociology, writes, "It seems plausible that this is the first generation in which a substantial number of youth have both the impulse to free themselves from conventional status concerns and can afford to do so."

Flacks proposed as a hypothesis that students today are active in protest because:

- They find student life highly "rationalized," which is related to impersonality and competitiveness.

- They have been reared in permissive, democratic families, which place high values on standards other than high status and achievement.

- These values make it more difficult for students to submit to adult authority, respect status distinctions, and accept the prevailing rationalized, competitive system.

- Since they are "not oriented to the (prevailing) norms of achievement," they feel less need to accept conformity to "get ahead." Moreover, they can afford to be non-conformists—"affluence has freed them, at least for a period of time, from some of the anxieties and preoccupations which have been the defining features of American middle-class social character."

- They spend a long period

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More Parking Soon

Grading and paving of lots on Rose opposite the Chemistry-Physics Building and beyond Haggin Hall has begun. The lots will eventually become University parking lots.

Reeves Says '67 Race 'Mixed Up', In Doubt

Kentucky citizens will elect a new governor in 1967, and politically, it is "a mixed up" situation, according to J. E. Reeves, associate professor of political science.

"Both Democratic and Republican nominations are in doubt. There is no leading candidate on either side," he says.

"The fight for the Republican nomination between Nunn and Cook bids fair to be a real fight, with the outcome in doubt."

The Democratic primary also is in doubt, largely due to the entry of David Trapp, a heretofore political unknown who has announced an entirely new approach to Kentucky politics, he continues.

"No one knows what the outcome will be when a person with lots of money to spend on his campaign gets into a race, so it is uncertain. It could be Trapp, or Chandler (A. B.) or Ward

(Henry) who will emerge as the winner."

He adds that it is not an easy election to predict, "considering the growing strength of the Republicans throughout the country. There is a good chance the Republicans could win."

Prof. Reeves concedes that the national situation "does not necessarily" influence the state situation.

"In this country, elections are state elections. Taken plurally, they make up the national picture. Trends can be seen throughout the country, and in Kentucky also. Partywise, the trend is toward the Republicans. Republicans have a better chance."

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Education 'Boon And Bane' To Married High Schoolers

Kentucky's growing preoccupation with high school education is both a boon and a bane to her married students, according to Dr. James W. Gladden, co-author of a recent College of Education bulletin, "School-Age Marriages in Kentucky: What the Schools Are Doing About Them."

The professor of sociology said in an interview that "diplomatitis" causes most school authorities to overlook the fact of marriage (some impose restrictions on couples, although expulsion for marriage alone is illegal), but it has not meant significant developments in curricula that would interest still more married students in furthering their education.

Conducted by Gladden and Ann T. (Mrs. Charles Whitt of Lawrenceburg, a former high school teacher, the study showed that 1.3 percent of the high school enrollment in 1965-66 was married. The figure, representing 65 percent of Kentucky high schools, is high in comparison with studies made by other states.

Because of the large number of Kentucky youth marrying every year, "instead of 1.3, the figure should be 2 or 3, perhaps even 4 percent," Gladden said. "If that is to materialize, we will need education geared to personal differences. Vocational education is one answer."

Gladden, whose special areas are family sociology and the sociology of religion, would also like to see a greater dissemination of family life and personal development courses, beginning at the junior high level. Studies throughout the country have shown that such courses cut down on early marriages, Gladden added.

"American proscription against pre-marital sex forces many youngsters to choose marriage as a way of sanctioning what they want to do or have just done. Family living pro-

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Instruction Considered Biggest Feather In Cap Of Two-Year Community Colleges

By HELEN McCLOY
Kernel Staff Writer

"The brightest area in junior college education today," according to a man who makes it his business to know, "is in instruction."

But in all phases of two-year higher education, according to Dr. Maurice Litton of Florida State University, "we need something different. We need to experiment more."

Dr. Litton, co-director of the Southeastern Junior College Leadership Program, told a community-junior college conference here recently, "We of the junior colleges pride ourselves on our 'teaching institutions,' but in 1965, none from our ranks was listed

Second of four parts.

among the country's experimental institutions. There were hopeful beginnings in that direction in 1966. The problem in experimentation is that first we have to acknowledge that what we have or do is not necessarily the best."

The most significant development in junior college education in the past five

years, the associate professor of higher education said, is "its invasion of urban areas." Too, "junior colleges are no longer small or identified with small-town or rural life. Some have more than 30,000 students, many have 20,000. The average enrollment at a public junior college is 2,300."

(UK's largest community college, Northern at Covington, has an enrollment of 1,300, which is 800 students over capacity for the one building erected in 1948.)

A 20 percent annual increase in junior college enrollment will mean 2½ million junior college students by 1972 "or before," Litton said. The figure now stands at 1 1/4 million.

UK's community colleges are well in the mainstream of that growth trend. During a conference meeting with the colleges' advisory boards, officials projected a future enrollment of 33,000 full-time students. Three years ago, there were 1,500 students in the system. This year, the nine community colleges, soon to be joined by others in Louisville, Hazard, and Maysville, have 5,473 full-time students.

In three years, the full-time faculty has grown from 88 to 178 instructors. Seven-

hundred adults take non-degree courses.

Robert Kerley, vice-president for business affairs, said 6,000 students are expected at the proposed Jefferson Community College, Louisville; 5,000 students each at Northern and Ashland; 3,000 students each at Elizabethtown, Prestonsburg, and Somerset; 2,000 students each at Hopkinsville and Henderson, and 1,500 students each at Southeast at Cumberland, and at Hazard and Maysville.

Kerley said the projections for Jefferson County, Ashland and Prestonsburg could be low.

Preliminary development plans for all 12 community colleges are to be completed within a few months and submitted to the University Board of Trustees and the colleges' advisory boards for approval. Based on the projected enrollments, the plans will help determine how much land each college will need, how to develop the land, and what building facilities are necessary.

UK's proposed two-year colleges at Hazard and Maysville are only two of 192 on the country's drawing boards, according to Litton. He said that number was in some

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Together, Teens Now Face Alcoholic Parent Problem

(c) New York Times News Service

NEW YORK—Nine teen-agers, their hair still wet from the January rain, sat on tiny chairs around a low-slung table in the nursery of a Brooklyn church.

At first they chatted about clothes ("nobody wears bell bottoms anymore") and their high schools ("did you know Barbra Streisand went to Erasmus Hall?"). Then a dark, strikingly pretty 17-year-old named Pam called the meeting to order, and the youngsters bowed their heads and prayed:

"God grant me the serenity to accept the things I cannot change; the courage to change the things I can; and the wisdom to know the difference."

This is the Serenity Prayer of Alcoholics Anonymous. The seven girls and two boys who repeated it are not Alcoholics, but the sons or daughters of alcoholics.

Their organization is called Alateen, and it is designed to help them come face to face with their fears instead of hiding them in a bottle as their parents do.

The meeting consisted mostly of free-wheeling discussion, and it rang strongly of a group therapy session as the young members told of attempts to cope with the harsh problems that seem continuously to beset families in which one or both parents are compulsive drinkers. The exchanges were sincere, honest, understanding—and even humorous.

"I've lost half of my inferiority complex," said 14-year-old Nicki, nervously flicking a lock of blond hair from her eyes. "I used to be afraid to dance, or talk in front of people. Now I do both because I've learned I'm not as horrible as I thought I was."

Nicki, whose father is an alcoholic and is prone to insult the friends she brings home, said the most valuable thing she had learned at Alateen meetings was how to act around him when he's drunk.

"I treat him like he's sober and 'yes' him to death," she said.

Virtually all the teen-agers agreed on one thing: Alateen is not a club where members criticize the alcoholic or look for sympathy. Rather, they seek an understanding of their own problems.

The youngsters are members of Old Flatbush (Brooklyn) chapter of Alateen, one of four that are active in New York City. It is typical of them all in that its membership includes negroes and whites, Catholics, protestants, and Jews.

The members are the children of physicians, bartenders, auto salesmen, unemployed welfare recipients—a potpourri of the city's socio-economic groups.

Alateen was started in 1957 in Pasadena, Calif., by a high school boy whose father was an alcoholic. Today the group has about 320 chapters in the United States and 12 foreign countries and total membership is about 3,200.



Kernel Photo by Bill Gross

Lawrence Tarpey, professor of business administration, addresses the first of a series of seminar

on non-violence. About 100 attended Monday night's session.

'Love Or Perish,' Tarpey Says At First Non-Violence Seminar

Continued From Page 1

flicts" while "living in a world in which violence is respected, admired and taught to the young."

Speaking for just over an hour, Tarpey, professor of business administration, outlined some basic "precepts of non-violence."

The Christian approach is more personal and individual oriented while the Gandhi approach is more group or action oriented," Tarpey explained.

He defines violence as "the willful application of force so as to be intentionally injurious against the group to whom it is applied," and then went on to identify man as a "naturally violent animal."

"Violence is a predominant virtue, now justified as brave,

heroic and honorable. Tarpey continued, further describing contemporary society as placing a premium on violence.

"Violence works, doesn't it?" he asked rhetorically, answering, "Yes in one sense. If you put violence in anything you do, an equal or greater amount of violence will be the outcome."

He calls the Christian view of non-violence a "non-static view." "It is a revolutionary doctrine because it makes extraordinary demands on us not made before and which will not be made again."

"The non-violence of Christ is a consequence of love; one must be gentle and meek—Christlike." The true mark of the Christian should be one's gentleness or overt love," he claimed.

Speaking of the Gandhian view, he described the concept of the "Satyagraha" as technique of social and political action plus ethical principle which grew out of Gandhi's effort to change unjust laws passed

against non-whites in India.

Tarpey translated Satyagraha as "truth force," outlined its goal as "trying to persuade the opponent in a conflict situation, and as being 'action oriented.'"

Tarpey concluded his talk by extracting major points from both views and offering something of a combination program of fundamental precepts for non-violence.

Key points he listed were a refusal to judge others or to condemn, a high level of sophistication, and a detachment from material things.

A basic proposition according to Tarpey is believing "that no power on earth can make a man do anything against his will."

Ultimately "deciding to accept or not to accept the non-violent approach to life amounts to a matter of belief in faith or a conversion process," he stated.

"We must love or perish," Tarpey concluded.

Instruction: Biggest Feather

Continued From Page 1

stage of development to be completed over the next four years.

"If you ask me what's new in community college education, I would first say, 'about 50 new institutions.'" Litton said he could probably use that answer each year "from now on."

Litton said there were great strides in programs of individual study, in team teaching, and in the use of electronics equipment at the nation's 800 junior colleges. "I'm not sure, however, that the junior colleges have pioneered in any of these fields," he added. He said new curricular courses have been developed, especially occupationally-oriented ones. "The American Association of Junior Colleges has one specialist in each area of health, business, and engineering."

In spite of these advancements, there are some areas in junior college education in which "nothing, unfortunately, is new," the Florida educator commented.

In student personnel services, Litton sees a need for "something not found at senior institutions or in high school. Whatever it may be, we should ask, 'which institutional objective will this service help achieve; is this the only way to that goal; is it the best way?'"

"Junior colleges have done little imaginative in general education or in the area of student transfer. On the other hand, we have spent lots of money and energy in remedial programs—and I can argue both the pros and cons of that."

Tomorrow: A Dialogue on Programs and Problems

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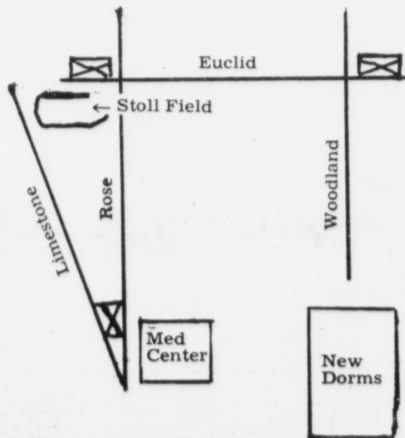
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The Kentucky Kernel

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Fund Honors Council On Aging

President John W. Oswald, right, accepts the Western Electric Fund Award Certificate and a check for \$2,000 to the Council on Aging from David W. O'Rear, company representative. Dr. Earl Kauffman, left, is director of the Council and its Donovan Fellowship program, which provides free education to persons over 65 at the University.

UK Student, Three Others Indicted On Drug Charges

Indictments against a University student and three others formerly associated with the University were returned by the Fayette County Grand Jury Monday.

Jay DeChesere, a 22-year-old student at the University, along with his wife, Mrs. Diana Gaven DeChesere, were indicted on a charge of unlawful possession of marijuana, and were arrested Nov. 13.

The DeCheseres were indicted along with two other persons associated with the University, Mrs. Susan Hohnke and Tom Piercefield, former lab technicians at the UK Medical Center.

Mrs. Hohnke, 22, of 673 Sheridan Drive, was accused of illegal possession of mescaline and

LSD. According to the indictment, she had the drugs in her possession last Oct. 10.

Piercefield, 23, of 219 South Limestone Street, was accused of unlawful possession of mescaline last Oct. 11.

Listed on the indictments as witnesses to be called by the prosecution during the circuit trial are: Dr. Harris Isbell, acting chairman of the Department of Medicine at UK; Dr. R. J. Mueller Jr., of the Division of Legal Medicine and Toxicology at the Medical Center; Donnell Cash, of the UK medical laboratory.

Becomes Governor Of Alabama

Lurleen Vows To Continue Fighting Big Government

By GENE ROBERTS

(c) New York Times News Service

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—Mrs. George C. Wallace became Alabama's first woman governor Monday and immediately announced that she will carry on her husband's fight against racial intergration and "federal bureaucracy" while he seeks the presidency.

"The principles of self-government," she declared after a six-hour, 10-mile-long inaugural parade, "will not be suppressed by force—force from China, from Russia, from Cuba or from Washington, D.C."

Wallace, the outgoing governor, stood by her side as she took the oath of office at the exact spot where Jefferson Davis assumed the presidency of the Confederate States of America.

The symbolism was not lost on the thousands who crowded onto the capital grounds. They waved Confederate flags and cheered as the new governor accused "federal bureaucrats" of resorting to "threats and blackmail" in their efforts to speed the pace of school desegregation in Alabama.

"Even now," she said, "A federal agency attempts to tell us the schools our children shall attend, to regulate the contents of their textbooks, who shall teach them, and with whom our children shall associate."

"This is an effort to gain control of the hearts and minds of our children," she went on.

"I resent it. As your governor and as a mother, I shall resist it."

Midway of her speech, the blonde 40-year-old mother of four paused to put in a plug for her husband who is planning to seek the presidency in 1968, possibly as a third party candidate.

"I entered the race for governor," she said, "for the purpose of permitting my husband to take our fight to the final court of appeal—the people of the United States in whom rest

the ultimate sovereign power of this nation."

Barred by Alabama's constitution from succeeding himself in the governor's office, Wallace entered his wife, Lurleen, as a stand-in candidate in last spring's Democratic gubernatorial primary. She won easily over nine democratic opponents, and then went on under her husband's slogan—"Stand Up For Alabama"—to defeat a Republican and an independent in the November general election.

1.3 Percent Of Kentucky High Schoolers Married

Continued From Page 1

grams help students pace themselves so they don't come to that moment of truth," he continued. "It's more important to know how to control your emotions than how to express them."

Early marriage is not a mistake per se, Gladden said, if the partners have emotional and social maturity—assets high school principals say are wanting in school-age marriages. "Emotional and social development is the most serious problem for young people, no matter what their level of education," Gladden said, "and to put school adjustment on top of it requires extra-resourceful persons to handle."

The burden is too great for many and, as Gladden's study points out, divorce and annul-

ment rates suggest that "many teen-age marriages are really trial marriages."

Dr. Gladden, in what amounts to a personal effort to stem the tide of disastrous early marriages, tells "young women to learn to take care of themselves so that whatever happens, they don't feel they must get married." He "encourages fellows to learn to care for their own personal needs so that when they marry it will be for companionship and not just a housekeeper and a sex mate."

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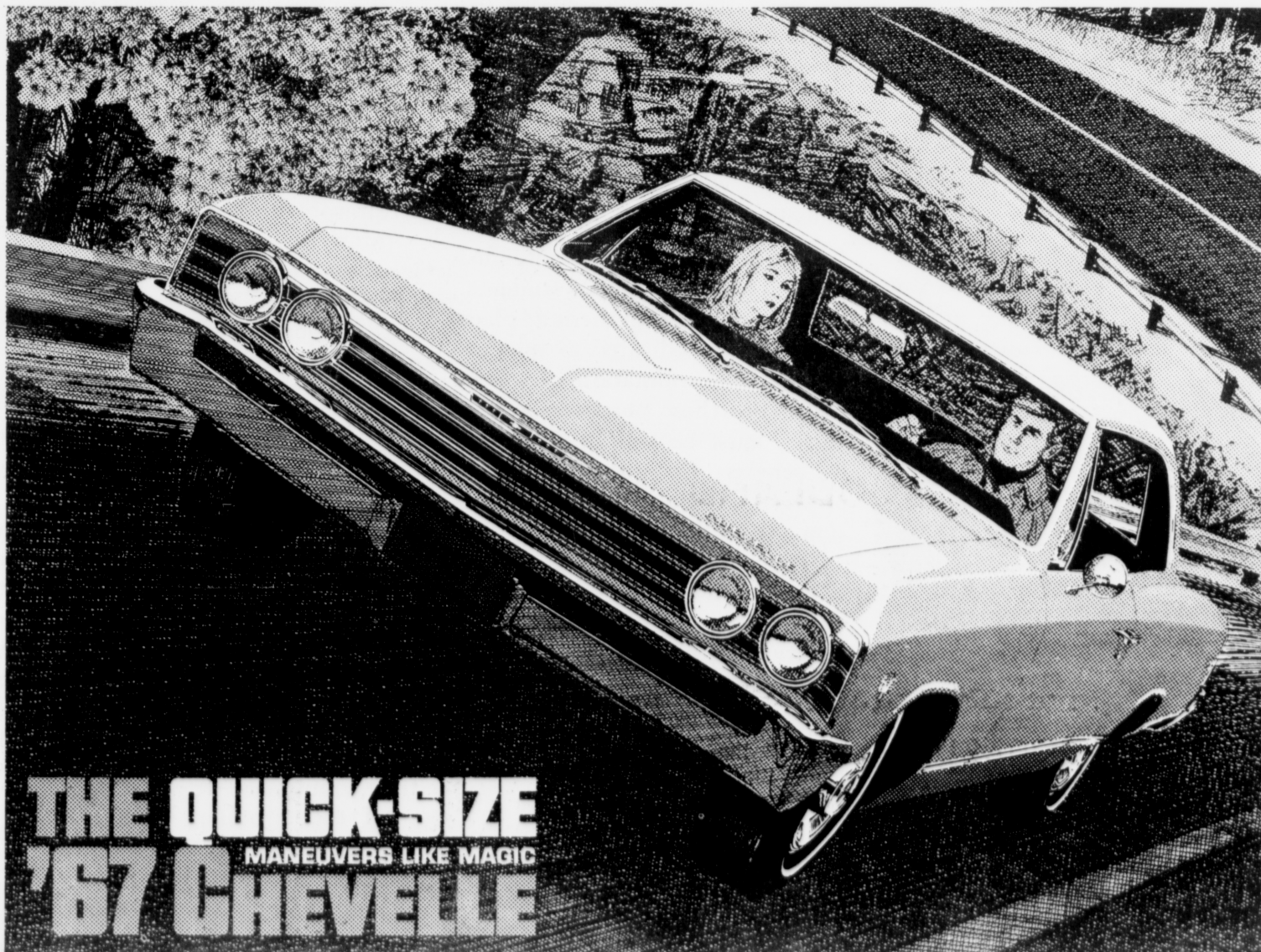
All I.D. cards taken during the week of Jan. 9 in the Student Center Ballroom are now ready and may be picked up any day from 8-noon and 1:30 p.m. until 4:30 p.m. in the I.D. office in the Coliseum.

The Off-Campus Student Association will sponsor all off-campus students or groups interested in participating in the Quiz Bowl. To apply, leave your name in Room 107 of the Student Center or contact Tom Juul, 255-2163, by Jan. 30.

Phi Alpha Theta History Honorary will hold its monthly meeting at 3:45 p.m. Wednesday in Room 206 of the Student Center.

Edward Malberg will speak on Negro slavery in New Jersey.

There will be a concert band meeting Wednesday from 7:30 to 9:30 p.m. in Room 22 of the Fine Arts Building. All students interested in playing in the concert band are invited to attend.



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The Kentucky Kernel

The South's Outstanding College Daily

UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY

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WALTER M. GRANT, Editor-In-Chief

STEVE ROCCO, Editorial Page Editor

WILLIAM KNAPP, Business Manager

The Rights Of Students

There is no doubt that the question of student rights has come into nationwide prominence, now more so than ever before, and it is being debated by educators, faculty members, and interested students.

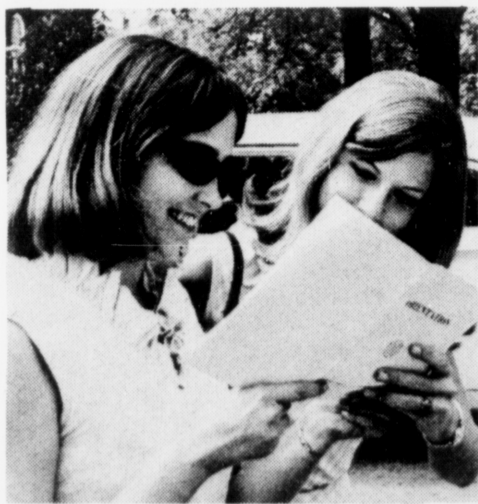
At the University, a Faculty Senate committee, largely composed of progressive minded members, has for the past 11 months scrutinized the area of student rights and discipline and has produced a lengthy report of existing conditions and recommendations for change.

The report, drawn up by the Committee on Student Affairs, is sound and should be approved by the University Senate and the Board of Trustees. Already President John W. Oswald has endorsed the report and its recommendations, as has Robert L. Johnson, vice president for student affairs, and Jack Hall, acting dean of men.

The endorsements are well deserved. The report clearly defines academic and disciplinary offenses, and then establishes the mechanisms to handle offenders, including an organized system of appeal.

Such guarantees do not seem impressive to the non-college viewer who has always been protected by specific civil codes of rights. However, such systems have seldom existed within the University confines.

Students have been subject to not only civil codes, but also University codes, which may, and do, overlap with civil codes. A stu-



dent, therefore, who breaks a civil law would also be punishable within the University system, a type of double jeopardy.

Different interpretations can be made to the existing broad, sweeping University statement concerning student discipline, which says: "The University expects all students to hold to the strictest standards of honesty and to conduct themselves in a seemly manner, bearing in mind that their conduct determines in a large measure their reputation and that of the institution." Under such a code, a student could be liable for punishment for almost any type of action.

The treatment of students with discipline problems has always been hazy, not defined by a definitive system of action. Discipline cases are the responsibilities of the deans of men and women, but may be handled by different student judicial boards, or they might not be. Even so, judgments of the judicial boards have never been binding on the deans and have merely served as recommendations for action.

The University also has served as a discipline arm of the downtown courts, and students have been released to the University for punishment, rather than be punished by the proper civil authority.

Such actions constitute what has popularly become known as "in loco parentis," in place of parents.

An application of "in loco parentis" is a detriment to the functions of a University. As Vice President Johnson told the Faculty Senate, "It is quite clear that the all encompassing doctrine of 'in loco parentis' is anachronistic and has been substantially eroded by a series of the most recent court decisions. Not only is a literal and complete application of 'in loco parentis' out of place with the times, all too often it is inconsistent with the aims of higher education."

The University is not intended to act as a parent to its students. Rather, it is a gathering place for scholars, dedicated to the pursuit and dissemination of knowledge. For these purposes, a University must be able to guarantee its scholars free inquiry and expression, without a threat of suppression or punishment.

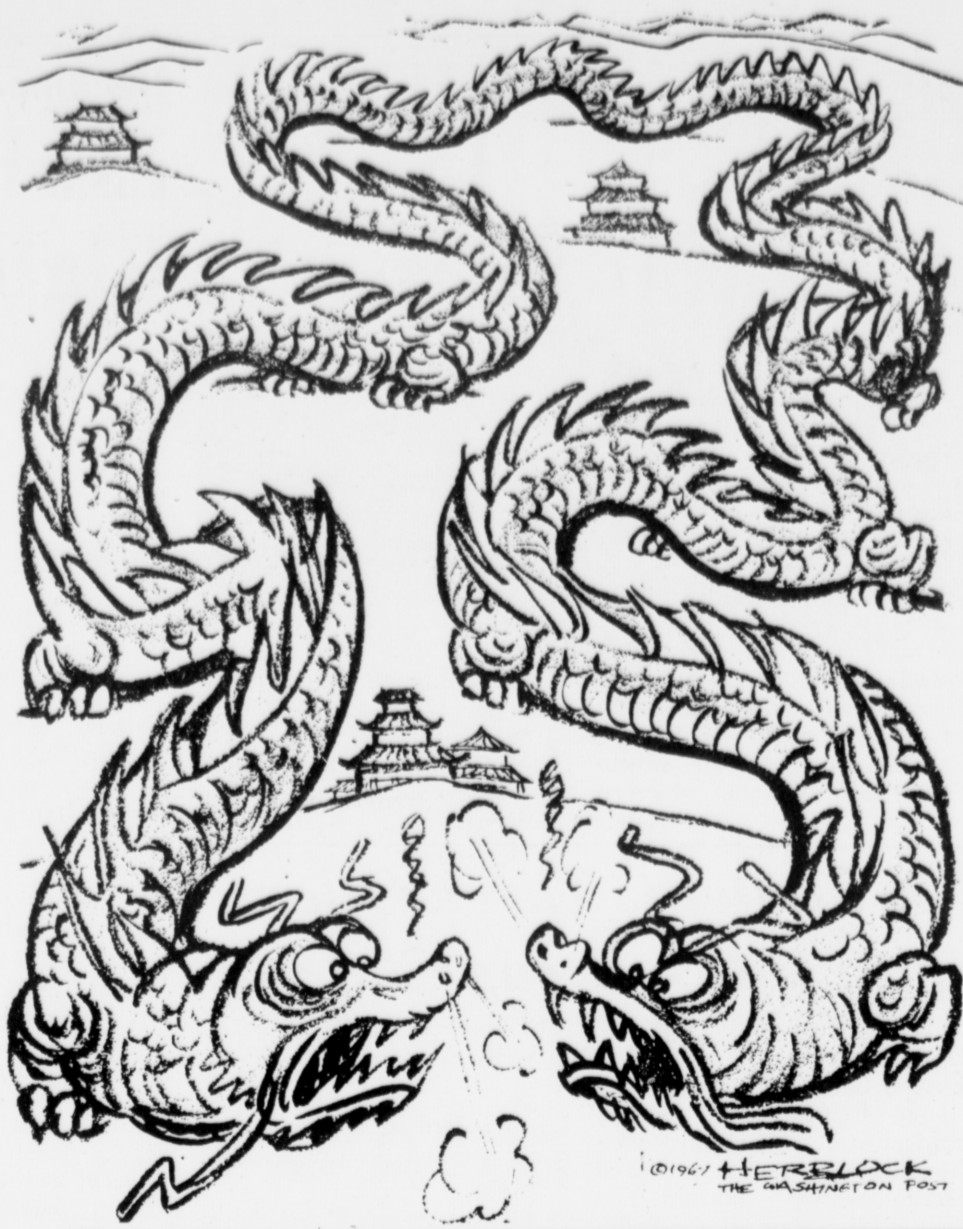
To best realize this goal, and to project an image of a university, dedicated to these ideals, the University must necessarily divorce itself as much as possible from the roles of judge and disciplinarian. Only by avoiding this role, and then transferring the remaining responsibilities to students and faculty members, will the University administration accomplish this end.

The recommendations and reforms of the Committee on Student Affairs should be adopted and implemented. They will benefit not only the University, but could also stand as a pioneer model for other colleges and universities to imitate.

Kernel

The highest proof of virtue is to possess boundless power without abusing it.

Thomas Babington,
Lord Macaulay



Problems In Objecting

That the Selective Service System refused last week to grant prize fighter Cassius Clay a deferment on the grounds that he is allegedly a conscientious objector emphasized the confusion which has mounted over this term.

A conscientious objector, simply stated, is a person who believes it is immoral to kill another human being, even in war. To force such a person to fight in a war would be a violation of his religious freedom, and therefore unconstitutional.

Many young men have capitalized on this concept, and have proclaimed killing in war to be in violation of their conscience when it, in fact, is not. Agencies which sell their services have been formed to aid these persons to answer Selective Service questions properly, so they can receive a deferment on the grounds that they are conscientious objectors.

We deplore such tactics as cowardice, hypocrisy and failure to defend one's nation. It is entirely unfair that some men must fight in a war while others not man enough to meet their responsibilities lie their way out of defending their country.

If the situation were so cut and dried, it wouldn't be nearly as bad as it is. But since the advent of America's active participation in the Vietnam war, a new problem has arisen.

During World Wars I and II, a strong feeling of nationalism swept the United States, and men by the scores volunteered to help falter forces bent on destroying their homeland. But in the Vietnam war, we did not have our merchant ships sunk by foreign submarines; a United States possession was not bombed in a surprise attack. And we are not in a struggle with a large military

power as we were with the Nazis or the Facists.

Instead we are in a war in which we virtually invited ourselves, a "holy war" against Communism. No one struck a first blow at us. We are not fighting a large military organization in the Vietcong. Even with their aid from Red China, they are still far from being any type of organized military organization.

So it is that we have many Americans—young and old alike—who believe we are fighting immorally and unjustly in Vietnam. The young with these feelings are caught in a vice, if they are men of draftable age. These men are not conscientious objectors; they would gladly pick up arms to defend their nation if they felt they were participating in a just war.

To tell their draft boards they were conscientious objectors would make liars of these men; not to tell this to their boards will likely result in their being drafted. Should they refuse to fight in Vietnam once in active service, on the grounds that it was contrary to their moral beliefs, would, in most cases, result in their being court-martialed.

Admittedly, there is a fine line to be drawn here. If a person were legally allowed to refuse to fight in Vietnam on the grounds he felt it is an unjust war, there would be many abuses, especially from those who fake the conscientious objector plea.

We submit, however, that to force a non-conscientious objector, who feels we have a moral obligation not to be in Vietnam, to fight there, is as unconstitutional as forcing a conscientious objector to fight in any war. Such an action is every bit as much an infringement on religious freedom.

Obviously, these actions should be halted immediately.

DESPITE FEDERAL CUTBACKS

Kentucky Road Construction Progressing At Rapid Pace, With More To Come In '67

By STEVE ROCCO
Editorial Page Editor

If luck in general and money in particular hold out, this year and next could well become the most significant in recent times for highway construction in Kentucky.

Sixty additional miles of Interstate highways will be opened in 1967 despite pending cutbacks in federal government matching funds. There are currently 351.3 miles of Interstate highways in use in Kentucky, or 47.4 percent of the 740.1 miles allotted for the Commonwealth.

This does not include state-owned parkways which will be significantly increased in mileage or the regular highways being improved in the Appalachian program. It also does not include highways improved through state funds in the normal course of modernization.

'Quick-Start' Roads Opened

Kentucky now has 9.4 miles of "quick start" Appalachia roads open to traffic. Construction is underway on an additional 48 miles of the total 75 miles of "quick start" projects, with 14 additional miles slated to be let for construction this year.

Hearings are being scheduled weekly on many other miles so as to enable engineering work to move to the final design phase, containing 152 miles.

These Appalachian road projects will not be curtailed by a federal cutback in highway spending as they are not a part of the Highway Trust Fund. It is the Interstates that most greatly will be affected, as they involve the spending of nine federal dollars for each state dollar.

Shortly before Christmas, Mitchell W. Tinder, Commissioner of the Kentucky Department of Highways, said, "In late November the Kentucky Department of Highways was notified by the U.S. Bureau of Public Roads that federal aid highway funds available to Kentucky from the Highway Trust Fund for the 1966-67 fiscal year would be limited to \$64,595,000.

LBJ Orders Cutback

"The cutback in this area of federal spending was ordered nationwide by President Johnson in what his administration termed a move 'to reduce inflationary pressure caused by the war in Vietnam.'"

Tinder added, "It was not known immediately by the Highway Department what affect the cutback would have on Kentucky's program for the remaining six months of the fiscal year. I stated on Nov. 29 that the full effect could not be determined until the Department could make a precise accounting of how much already had been obligated, how much was left to obligate and on which projects we would have to concentrate under the imposed limitation."

This has now been done, according to Tinder, who noted "The annual appropriations of federal funds are available to Kentucky once every three months during the fiscal year.

"On July 11, 1966, Kentucky received its first allotment for the 1966-67 fiscal year, and on October 7, 1966, the second allotment was received. Each was for \$17,702,000, or a total for the first half of the year of \$35,404,000.

"This means, under the obligation

limitation of \$64,595,000, imposed by Washington, the state will receive only \$29,191,000" for the remainder of the current fiscal year. This should come in two sums of \$14,595,000, this month and again in April.

Five-Week Delay Needed

Tinder said there can be no further letting of federal-aid highway projects until approximately five weeks after the January allocation is received. This delay is necessary "to allow time for projects to be reviewed by the U.S. Bureau of Public Roads, and to be legally advertised for bids," he said.

The Highway Department has not yet been informed as to whether funds will be restricted during fiscal 1967, beginning July 1. But during the current fiscal year appropriations will be limited to the sum of \$64,575,000.

Because of this, use of appropriations must be limited to the stated sum of \$64,575,000 for the current fiscal year. "This has the effect of deferring the letting of contracts in excess of the designated sum during the same fiscal period," Tinder said.

"Although the letting of some contracts must be deferred," the Commissioner noted, "this will not prevent the Department from continuing design and right-of-way acquisition for federal aid improvements as planned.

Construction Continues

Nevertheless, construction continues on Kentucky's Interstates and on the Parkways. There are five major Interstate routes—a part of a 41,000 mile network of national expressways—crossing Kentucky.

Interstate 64 will, upon completion, extend 191.7 miles in this state, beginning at the Sherman Minton Bridge in Louisville and running eastward to the West Virginia-Kentucky border near Catlettsburg. Presently, 95 miles are open and 32 miles are under construction. Major completed sections are from Louisville to Frankfort, Lexington to Mt. Sterling and U.S. 60 in Boyd County to the Big Sandy River.

Ten miles from Mt. Sterling to Owingsville is under contract and will be open in 1967.

Interstate 65 is destined to extend 137.6 miles from the John F. Kennedy Memorial Bridge in Louisville to the Tennessee border, southeast of Franklin, Ky. Currently 107 miles are open to motorists and 23 miles are under construction, leaving only 7.7 miles to be placed under construction. It will be the first Kentucky Interstate to be finished completely. Sections now open are from Louisville to Munfordville and from the Tennessee border north to U.S. 68.

Acquisitions In Rockcastle

Interstate 75 will run 191.6 miles from the Brent Spence Bridge in Covington

to the Kentucky-Tennessee border at Jellico, Tenn. Motorists may now use sections from Covington to Berea and from Goldbug in Whitley County to the Tennessee line.

Sections under construction are from Goldbug to Corbin in Whitley County, from Berea to near Roundstone in Rockcastle County, and from Renfro Valley to the western boundary of the Daniel Boone National forest near Livingston. Right-of-way acquisition and engineering are in process on the remaining portions of I-75 in Rockcastle and Laurel Counties.

The "newest" Kentucky Interstate is I-71, a 76-mile expressway which will stretch from Louisville eastward to I-75 near Walton. Presently no miles are open to traffic, but 55 miles are under construction. The Highway Department expects to have 32.5 miles from U.S. 227 to I-75 open to traffic late in 1967.

Currently in the final engineering stages is Interstate 24, which will begin at the Tennessee border south of Hopkinsville and extend northwest to a connection with a proposed extension of the Western Kentucky Parkway near Kuttawa. It will then continue westward to the Ohio River and a bridge between Paducah and Metropolis, Ill.

'Belt' Interstates Engineered

Three shorter Interstates, 23.9-mile I-264, the Louisville beltline known as the Henry Watterson Expressway; I-275, a 24-mile route in northern Kentucky serving Kentucky and Indiana near Cincinnati, and I-471, a 4.8 mile expressway serving Newport and Cincinnati, will also create better traveling conditions for Kentuckians. I-275 and I-471 remain in the final engineering stages.

Kentucky's non-Interstate parkway system is rapidly shaping up as one of the finest in the nation. Presently, the Western Kentucky Parkway, the Mountain Parkway and the Bluegrass Parkway provide an east-west "main street" across the state.

Now 76 miles in length, the Mountain Parkway extends from Winchester to Salyersville by way of Campton. Two toll-free extensions, a 46-mile northern leg from Salyersville to Pikeville via Prestonsburg now open to traffic, and an 80-mile southern leg, partially under construction from Campton to Whitesburg by way of Jackson and Hazard, compliment the Mountain Parkway.

Some projects on the southern leg, under construction from Quicksand to Combs and in the final planning stages between Hazard and Isom, will be financed with Appalachian funds.

Parkway Opened In 1963

The 127-mile Western Kentucky Parkway, opened to traffic in 1963 between Elizabethtown and Princeton, will be extended 10.3 miles from Princeton to I-24 at Kuttawa.

The Bluegrass Parkway provided the "missing link" between the Western Kentucky Parkway and the Mountain Parkway when it was opened in 1965. It extends from Elizabethtown to U.S. 60 near Versailles and Lexington.

A new parkway, announced in 1966, will extend 51 miles from I-24 near Calvert City to Fulton on the Kentucky-Tennessee border. It has been titled the Jackson Purchase Parkway, and is now under construction over its entire route.

The Pennyriple Parkway is an attempt to alleviate traffic congestion of U.S. 41 in Western Kentucky, and will extend 56.6 miles, in three segments. A 23.4 mile segment will run from U.S. 41A south of Hopkinsville to the south end of the Madisonville By-Pass. A 33.2-mile section will go from the north end of the Madisonville By-Pass to the Henderson U.S. 41 By-Pass. The 14-mile Madisonville By-Pass, now open to traffic, has no toll charge. On the section from Hopkinsville to the south end of the Madisonville By-Pass, 19 miles are under construction.

Owensboro Toll Road Cited

Last fall Gov. Edward T. Breathitt announced that construction will begin in 1968 on an approximately 30-mile toll road between Owensboro and Henderson, where it will connect with the Pennyriple Parkway.

Breathitt also stated that in 1968 it may be possible to drive from Fulton to Charleston, W. Va., without hitting a single traffic signal.

In fact, 1968 seems to be the key year for Kentucky highway progress, providing federal funds are not cut too drastically in fiscal 1967.

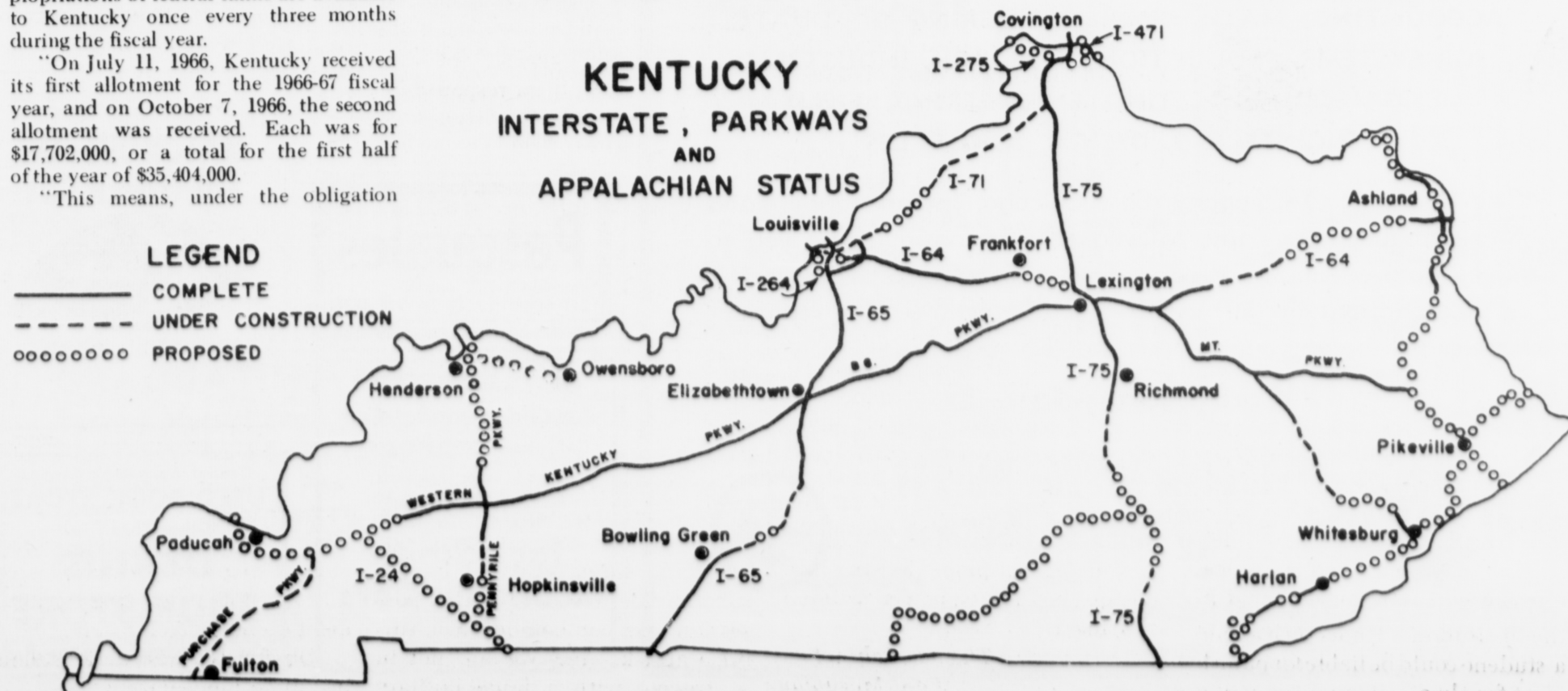
It is hoped at this time Interstates 64, 65, 71 and 75 will be completed or nearly finished; that I-24 will be under construction as will the beltline Interstates where not already completed, and that the extension of the Western Kentucky Parkway, the Pennyriple Parkway and the Purchase Parkway will be completed.

\$190 Million Awarded

It is estimated by the Department of Highways that in 1966 \$190 million in contracts was awarded for all types of highway construction and improvements. During fiscal 1966-67 the Department will spend nearly \$36 million for maintenance and construction under the rural highway and rural secondary programs.

Ten million dollars is being spent under the rural highway program alone. The majority of this amount will be used for maintenance, and \$2.5 million will be used for constructing 396 miles of rural highways.

Within this same period, \$25,810,000 will be expended for constructing and maintaining thousands of miles of rural secondary roads and bridges throughout the state of Kentucky.



Allen County's Jim McDaniels: Can UK Get The Best This Year?

By PHIL STRAW
Kernel Sports Editor

The seven-piece pep band chugged away at the second stanza of the Allen County High School fight song as the Patriots raced from their locker room in one corner of the small gymnasium to the opposite end of the floor where they lined up for the customary pregame pagentry.

Right in the middle of the pack lumbered a lean 7-0 senior named Jim McDaniels, the biggest and possibly the best high school basketball player in the state of Kentucky.

Going into the game with University High, McDaniels was averaging 40.7 points a game and his performance this evening only served to fatten his already robust reputation.

University High opened by trying to "contain" the big boy, score on a controlled offense, and rest on any lead they could muster up in the meantime.

It worked . . . for about 7 minutes.

Then, "Mac" took over. Although he was triple-teamed, McDaniels scored 37 points on 10 field goals and 17 free throws.

The 10 goals from the floor were scored on twelve attempts and his 17 free throws were chalked up on 19 trips to the charity line.

He grabbed 24 rebounds in the outing and most were raked from the backboard with one hand.

Despite the triple-teaming and continual harassment, he never lost his "cool."

"Coach, Mac keeps his head better than any high school kid I've seen," Western's Johnny Oldham told Tommy Long, Allen County's boss after the game.

Though McDaniels played the entire game, he had but one turnover. And his shot was the

quick, one handed, turn around jumper that gives one visions of UCLA's Lew Alcindor or Philadelphia's Wilt Chamberlain rather than a high school senior.

"Defense is his main weakness," Long said. "He's working on it, but we use a zone mainly because we want to keep him under the basket."

Players the caliber of McDaniels don't grace graduating classes every year and college coaches know it.

UCLA captured Alcindor, but those who lost out in that battle are now looking toward Scottsville for second round action.

"I want Jim to go where he'll be happiest," Long said seriously. "We don't even talk about college yet."

Would he consider coming to UK?

"That's a tough question," Long said. "I admire Mr. Rupp but I don't want to be put on the spot as far as saying where I personally would like to see him play."

"The thing is, Jim realizes his future now. He can be a great basketball player, both in college and in the pros. If the boy comes to my office and asks my advice about a college, I'll tell him. But for now, the choice is completely his."

As far as in-state schools go,

Kentucky Falls

Georgia handed Kentucky their fourth straight conference loss, 49-40, at Athens last night. The defeat lowered UK's season record to five wins against seven losses.

High scorer for the Wildcats was Louie Dampier with 15 points. Pat Riley had 10 and Bob Tallent added six.

The score at halftime was 8-6 with UK on top.

Coach Adolph Rupp remarked before the game that this contest would determine the playing status of Riley for the remainder of the season. The senior forward has been suffering from a slipped disc in his back.

"If he doesn't come through tonight, then it may be all over."

McDaniels is being heavily courted by Western Kentucky.

In addition to coach Oldham, former Allen County star Norman Weaver and all-time Western great Clem Haskins waited outside the locker room to congratulate "Mac" this evening.

Another person interested in recruiting the services of the Allen County star is Texas Western head coach Don Haskins. Haskins recently made a special trip North just to see if all he has heard about McDaniels is true.

Townsville say he went home convinced.

How about the University of Kentucky?

McDaniels said after the game that he has heard from UK, but only in the form of a letter.

"I can't even remember who it was from," McDaniels said.

"I can't say anything about Kentucky yet," he added, as those from Western crowded a little nearer to find out what just was going on.

McDaniels slung a letter jacket over his shoulder.

"I just haven't thought about any school that much," he said quietly. "I'll make up my mind after the season."

Kentucky has thus far sent one visitor to the Scottsville school and that was for a practice session not a game.

Joe Hall, UK assistant basketball coach visited Allen County in December and came home like those before him.

"He's great," Hall said. "I was very impressed with the boy. He has all the moves. He has the attitude and he has the tools to be a top defensive player."

But if McDaniels goes to a school other than UK and becomes the great player that he is destined to be, the roar will again be heard that UK didn't do enough to get his services.

For if he came to Kentucky, he would be the first Negro basketball player in the school's history.

While on his visit, Hall glanced over the three-year grades earned by "Mac" at Allen County High. This is a procedure carried out by recruiters regardless of where their travels take them.

His grades through his sophomore and junior years were



Courier-Journal Photo

McDaniels makes it look easy . . .

poor, but they have improved somewhat this year.

"All we can do right now is wait and see how he does on his ACT test," Hall explained. "But we have not given up on the boy."

The Southeastern Conference requires a composite score of at least 17 on the A.C.T. test before a boy can be given an athletic scholarship. This may, of course, vary from conference to conference, and some schools, even in the SEC, might require an even higher score than 17 for scholarship consideration.

In addition, the NCAA requires a 1.6 grade prediction. That is, a boy's high school grades plus his A.C.T. test score must work out to a formula approved by the NCAA which would indicate he is capable of at least a 1.6 standing as a freshman.

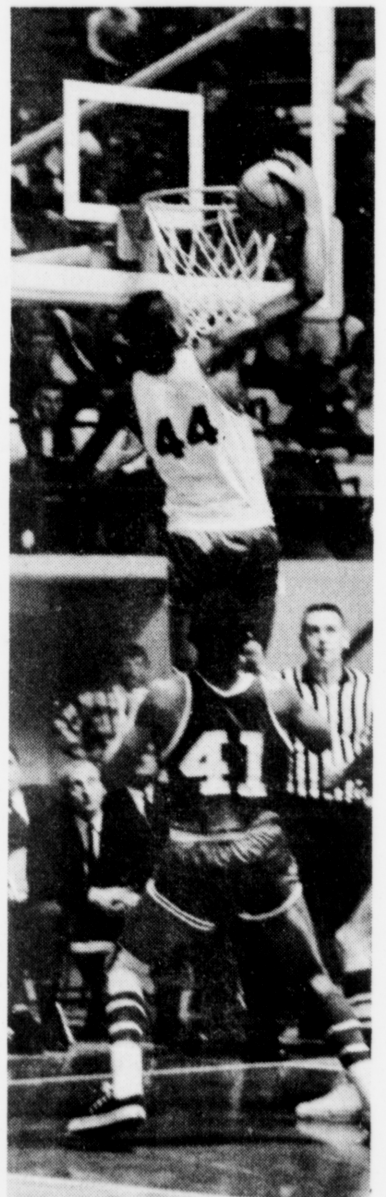
Right now, though McDaniels has not taken the A.C.T. test, his grades indicate that he is not eligible for an athletic scholarship to Kentucky.

"Playing-wise, he can come play here; academically, he can not. Of course, he could come here without an athletic scholarship, but you know he wouldn't do that," Hall said.

Coach Adolph Rupp told Hall to "recruit any boy, regardless of color, if he can meet our standards."

"This means both athletically and academically," Hall said.

"Our position is that we'll wait and see how he does on the test and if there is any chance whatsoever of his meeting the standards established, we'll make every effort to recruit him."



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Study Suggests Student Dissidents Have 'Impulse' And 'Affluence'

Continued From Page 1

in a university environment which, with a series of events around 1960 including Southern sit-ins and the demonstrations against HUAC, has changed from an atmosphere of "cool" non-commitment to concern with direct action. "A full understanding of the dynamics of the movement requires a 'collective behavior' approach," Flacks comments.

• Finally, the formerly disorganized "bohemian" forms of deviance have become translated, through the liberal-minded parents, into a "developing cultural tradition" into which the activist students are socialized. A second generation of radicals is reaching adulthood, born of the radicals of the thirties, Flacks pointed out.

Attempting to discover why the current crop of college students has developed such a strong protest movement, while students of the fifties were noted for apathy, Flacks organized a study of the family backgrounds, political beliefs, and values of students active in such movements.

In one part of his research, he sent a crew of interviewers to talk with parents of students who live in the Chicago area who were listed as participating in national protest groups, such as SDS, SNCC, or peace groups. The students attended 26 different colleges around the country.

Parents were asked about their own political attitudes, what kinds of values they held most strongly, and how they had raised their children. The students themselves were also asked for their views on their parents.

A group of "non-activists" similar in such factors as economic status to the activists was also interviewed as a control.

For a second study, Flacks seized the opportunity offered by the spring sit-in at UC's administration building. Students from his course in Collective Behavior interviewed 65 of those who had sat in; 35 of those who had signed a petition opposing the sit-in; and all students living on one floor of Pierce Tower and one floor of New Dorms.

According to Flacks, the most striking results of these studies are:

• Student activists differ in terms of values and attitudes from non-activists to a high degree.

• He attributes the uniformity among activists to the effects of a subculture reflecting their shared perspectives, not simply to "common personality traits or social origins."

• Parents of activists also "deviate from 'conventional middle-class' values and attitudes," to a marked degree.

• The difference of values between students can be directly traced to different values of their parents, Flacks believes.

He contradicts "a frequently expressed stereotype of activist students as 'rebels' against parental authority."

• Activists are not ideologues. While they are "militant, committed, and 'radical' with respect to particular issues, they are not committed to overarching ideological positions."

"This point is reflected most dramatically in their unwillingness to describe themselves as 'socialist' or to endorse explicitly socialist policies," Flacks reports.

In demographic terms, Flacks found that activists are likely to be from high-income, well-educated, professional families from

urban areas. Activists are also disproportionately Jewish, and tend to come from recent immigrant stock, his study found.

Only about one-third of the activists in the large sample of Chicago-area students, however, said their political position was "socialist," while more than half said they were "highly liberal."



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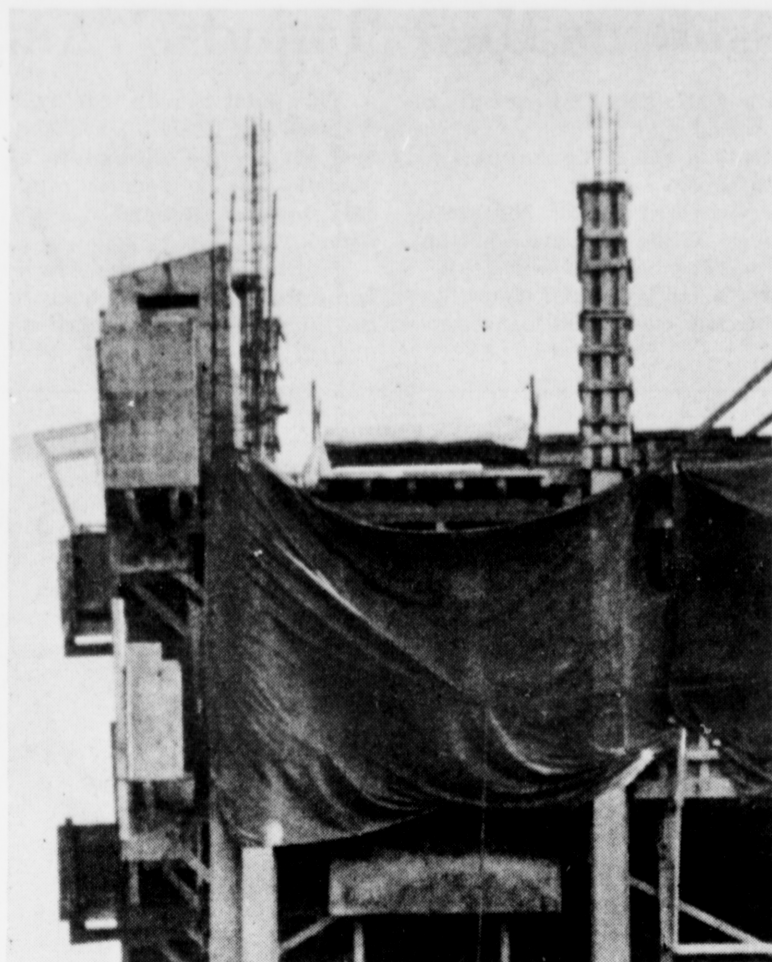
Reeves Sees 'Mixed Up' '67 Race

Continued From Page 1

The professor explains that he is a Democrat, and "I am not conceding the election. But the national situation mirrors—rather than influences—the state situation. There seems to be a conservative trend away from some of the progressive measures of the recent past."

Commenting on the recent constitutional amendment vote outcome, Prof. Reeves, who served in the Constitutional Revision Assembly, said: "There is no immediate prospect of doing anything more about it after the recent resounding defeat at the hands of the voters—except by amendment."

"It might be possible to revise or 'water down' some of the amendments, and pass them two at a time. If the constitution could be amended to permit five amendments at one time, and the big, broad, issues were submitted to the people, a good job could be done toward bringing the document up to date after about 10 amendments."



A High Berth

Workmen at the new dorm complex are still wondering how pranksters managed to get a bed atop one of the two 22-story towers now under construction.

Fulbright Committee To Discuss 'Responsibility As Great Power'

By JOHN W. FINNEY
(c) New York Times News Service

WASHINGTON—Sen. J. W. Fulbright, D-Ark., set the stage Monday for another critical review of administration foreign policy by announcing the Senate Foreign Relations Committee will hold public hearings on "the responsibilities of the United States as a great power."

Secretary of State Dean Rusk will be the lead-off witness. He will testify next Monday on the general subject of "U.S. policy prospects for 1967."

In the course of the hearings, expected to continue for several weeks, the committee also will hear from Secretary of Defense Robert S. McNamara, former diplomats and foreign policy experts from the academic world.

While the subject, as Fulbright acknowledged, is "extremely broad," the hearings are expected once again to underscore the differences between the administration and some influential members of the committee over the direction of U.S. foreign policy.

Vietnam and China are expected to dominate the discussions. But this year, Fulbright has chosen to broaden the subject into "a general review of our relations as a great power to issues around the world."

The committee, for example, plans to explore East-West relations and future policy in Western Europe and the North At-

lantic Treaty Organization, particularly in light of the new coalition government in West Germany.

But the basic question being pressed by Fulbright is whether the U.S., through various treaty obligations, has assumed foreign commitments that exceed its capabilities.

As a persistent critic of the administration's Vietnam policy, Fulbright has long argued that the U.S. has assumed commitments in Southeast Asia that may be beyond its capability to fulfill and may not be in the national interest.

In a dress rehearsal for the forthcoming hearings, Secretary of State Dean Rusk testified before the committee Monday behind closed doors for four hours.

Rusk, according to Sen. Fulbright, repeated his contention, that the S.E.A.T.O. treaty clearly authorizes and requires the present U.S. military effort in South Vietnam. Fulbright said he remains "very apprehensive" that the U.S. may have assumed a commitment that is "not in the interest of this country."

Rusk reported there has been no "appreciable" reduction in

communist troop infiltration into South Vietnam and that the bombing would continue until North Vietnam gave some indication of what reciprocal action it would take to de-escalate the war in the South.

The administration also faces another critical congressional hearing by the house government operations subcommittee on freedom of information

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The cultural studies consist of three divisions. Course CS IA, "The Cultural Revolution" explores the forces which shape our modern culture. The foundations of sex morality and meaningful sexual relationships will be discussed in CS IIIA "The Revolution in Sex, Love and Marriage." A class which will be open only to couples planning to be married in the summer of 1967 is CS IIIB "The Meaning of Marriage and Family Life."

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When four nice boys Go Ape—

The Monkees

There's Monkee gum, Monkee caps, Monkee boots, Monkee pants, two hit Monkee singles, over 3 million copies of the Monkees' first album and soon there may be Monkee departments in over 1,600 stores. However, the Saturday Evening Post report on America's homegrown Beatles shows that being a Monkee is not quite as much fun as a barrel of monkeys. Their records were "prefabricated" and, according to Monkee Mike Nesmith, "totally dishonest... the music had nothing to do with us." But Monkees owner and creator, Screen Gems, has bigger problems than its stars' disenchantment. It's wondering how the fans will react when they discover that the Monkee sound isn't really their own. Then there's a reported \$6.85-million lawsuit charging that the Monkees TV show format was stolen. And there's the question of whether England's Beatles will yell foul. But otherwise . . .

In the same issue read a major Post report on America's sex-crime rate, the world's highest, and what's being done about it. That's the January 28 issue of The Saturday Evening Post. Get your copy today.

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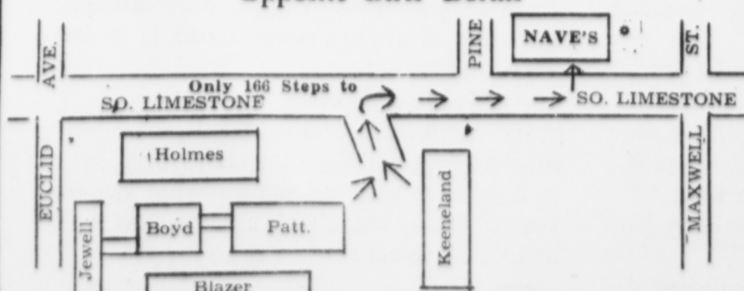
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